

Mr. and Mrs. T. Naylor Celebrate Their Golden Wedding on May 24

One beautiful morning evening in the year 1844 Thus, Naylor, of Orillia, Eng., popped the question to Annie F. Allison and receiving a reply in the affirmative, the most important step culminated in marriage in 1869 and they started out on life's journey together.

After 24 years of married life in the old country they immigrated to America and settled in Arizona, later moving to Colorado and thence to Utah where, they reside until 10 years ago when they heeded the call of the West and turned their heads toward Western Canada settling in the Gleichen District the most important farming section of this great country. Here they have prospered and are today enjoying the fruits of the country which follow successful efforts in the tilling of the soil.

The present year, 1916, being the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, it was only natural for neighbors and friends to get busy, and the golden celebration of the 24th first, was the result of their efforts. The day was unfavorable but by 1 p.m. crowds commenced to arrive at the Naylor farm and sharp on in Union, 2 p.m., the matter was brought to a head by the commencement of a splendid program, consisting of music, songs, readings, old time yarns, etc., and also the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Naylor of some very valuable presents, chief being a beautiful Morris chair, to Mr. Naylor and an elegant rocking chair to Mrs. Naylor, the gift of the neighboring farmers.

At 8 o'clock dinner was served and a more enjoyable meal was never eaten in Alberta. Young and old did their share toward making the festive sound ring and time passed merrily. No one entered into the spirit of the occasion with more zest than the venerable couple in whose honor the spend was prepared.

Notwithstanding advancing years both Mr. and Mrs. Naylor are beautiful singers, the latter entertained the company with the rendition of some of the old songs with a voice that would make a girl of sixteen years blush, accompanied by her husband, who is a musician of no mean order.

After a very pleasant evening and the company began to disperse, all admonishing the young couple to make a bid for the diamond jubilee, which they said they would certainly try for.

The Call congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Naylor on this important occasion. It is a fitting recognition of the 24 years of a well spent life. An occasion of this kind comes to only a few and none deserve to see it more than this respected couple, who are among the most honored residents of Gleichen District. May they as many years of joy married bliss in their sincere wish.

Womens' Institute Meets, June 7th

The Woman's Institute will meet at the residence of Mrs. Emmersich on Wednesday, June 7, at three o'clock and all women are invited.

The following program will be given followed by a general discussion.

Roll Call—"Some good things you see in our town."
Business.
Piano Solo—"Mrs. Farrow."
Paper—"Beautifully our country," Mrs. Evans.
Paper—"Clean up day," Mrs. Selby.

Paper—"Blessing our town," Mrs. Henderson.

The Very Sad Death of Freddie Gobel

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gobel, have certainly had more than their share of trouble and sorrow during the past months. On May 11th their eldest daughter died after a brief illness, on the 17th a bright baby girl arrived and on the 27th their eldest son, Freddie, passed away, who was five years old on May 15th. The illness of the latter was finally pronounced diphtheria, although a local and a Calgary doctor doubted it until a test was made at Edmonton. However, the little boy recovered from this, but was so weak that despite the best of attention died. It was a very hard loss for the parents, relatives and friends to bear, as the home was quarantined and the mother confined to her bed, shut in from her husband and her mother and father. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vigar. The little fellow passed away about three in the morning and at gray dawn his mother and grandfather and grandmother who were accompanied only by the undertaker, conveyed the little casket to our silent city, where at 10 o'clock that morning they returned with a few friends and Rev. Mr. Bopd, who conducted a short service, and lowered the remains to its last resting place, upon which were placed two very pretty wreaths. All will be glad to learn that Mrs. Gobel is now up and the two children lead improving nicely, and will join us in expressing the most sincere sympathy with the mourning ones.

Reg. Jewett Wounded

On Tuesday morning Mrs. J. W. Jewett received a telegram from the office at Ottawa announcing that her son, T. Reg. Jewett, had been wounded in the trenches. This is all the information available but further information is expected at any hour.

Postponed Namaka Sports Take Place Saturday, June 3rd

The sports arranged for May 24th will be held on June 3rd, weather permitting.

The Singles family will give their performance and Mahan Xerox, the pianist will also be in attendance.

Extra special attractions are billed for the event, and the Red Cross society are providing lunches and teas in aid of the fund. They have also a big crowd from Gleichen and district.

Employe day was duly celebrated at every point in Alberta by a steady down pour of rain.

Don't miss reading Matthews & Kidney's ad for special.

The Gleichen Patriotic Stampede June 14 and 15

At the Stampede office Assistant Secretary MacLean is a very busy man despatching advertising matter, answering correspondence and replying to the questions of visitors to the office, while Secretary Millie's time is occupied with many other matters.

When a reporter called there for a "write-up", Mr. MacLean said he knew of little to add to what had already appeared in the CALL, as the work now was to complete the arrangements as outlined.

However, Arena Manager Day will arrive early with his famous string of bucking horses, accompanied by two clever young ladies, who are experts in riding bucking cayuses.

Thursday morning a Calgary man has offered to put on a boxing contest in the Opera House providing the proceeds will be given to the soldiers convalescent home at Brandon. This offer has been accepted, but the names of the contestants have not yet been made known.

As we go to press the ladies are holding a meeting to perfect their arrangements.

From every point of view Gleichen's third annual stampede promises to be the most successful, and as the Committee is curtailing expenses in every possible way the Patriotic Funds should be greatly enhanced.

Queenstown Notes

Miss Nettie Loughnan has gone to Saskatoon to visit her aunt.

Apparently there has been little or no snow in Queenstown.

The biggest farm in Queenstown, now being built by Miss Munroe, is nearing completion.

A new boy arrived in the Karst Burk family last week. The mother is the fifth boy in the family.

The first small tractor in Queenstown is being operated by Earl Mills. It pulls two plows.

The Pioneer school is now running with Miss Grace Stewart a teacher, with 18 pupils attending.

Mrs. Tom Scott and her sister-in-law have gone to Winnipeg and from there intend to go to California.

Auto agents are getting so thick and plenty here that farmers have to hide in the rear to escape them.

Some of the Queenstown boys had a hot old time in Gleichen when they went to see the White Feather football, some of them saw a good deal more than football.

The Queenstown Farmers Union and the new Cooperative Association will meet together Saturday evening, June 10th, 1916, at 8 o'clock in the Queenstown school.

When the Queenstown farmers awoke Monday morning and found the ground covered with snow and saw the weather later turned into rain they all put on a smile that won't come off for some time.

A number of people went over to the library school on Sunday, May

14, to see the baseball game between the Liberty boys and Gleichen, but for some reason or other the Gleichen boys failed to put on an appearance.

The biggest event of the season, the Farmers' Picnic, will come off on July 14th, so make no other plans for that date. The picnic will likely be the usual spot near the Bow River, but will be announced for sure next week.

The crop was practically all in in Queenstown May 1st and most of the summer fallowed fields show up fine. In places the strong winds which have been blowing lately, have done some damage in blowing the soil away from the grain.

Representatives of the Grain Growers Grain Co. have been canvassing Queenstown for shares for the last few weeks with the result that most of the farmers are now shareholders of the great organization on the American continent.

According to reports there will be a big attendance at the Gleichen Stampede from Queenstown this year. The boys are all saving up their dimes and quarters for the big event. One man has already got his room rented in one of the hotels.

Quite a few people have been wondering what had happened to the Queenstown correspondent. Some thought he had enlisted, others supposed he had left the country and gone to a better place, but it's neither one or the other. He is too old to enlist and he hasn't got money enough to go any with. If he had he would not go anyway. A country that will grow all the way from 50 to 80 bushels of wheat to 15 the acre is a pretty good place to stick to. No, the correspondent has been putting in his crops, setting out more trees planting strawberry plants and doing the other 999 different jobs that a farmer has to do in the spring of the year.

CHALLENGE

Gleichen, Alta., May 26, 1916

To A. R. Bond, Esq.,

Eastway, Alta.

I hereby challenge you for the sum of \$500.00, that if you produce Ray at the Gleichen Stampede, I will produce a man to ride him.

The hope is to be turned over to the assistant chosen by the rider and is to be ridden from the centre field.

Stampede judges to govern and Stampede rules' decision to be final.

\$100.00 to be deposited by each party in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Gleichen, on or before June 3rd, 1916, and the balance before the ride.

Manager,
Gleichen Stampede.

Mr. Kiddie has lost his doggie again. Road back alone, and return the terrier.

What boy and girl will get the brand new clothes Ramsay is offering as a prize?

T. H. Beach is now well established in his new brick block and rapidly filling it with the newest and best in home wear. Already he has a stock equal to many harness stores in towns larger than this and is adding to it daily.

It is stated F. K. McKay has purchased from A. N. Lindsay the lots on the corner of Crowfoot street and Fourth avenue, where he will erect a brick block and open in the hardware business. Evidently he can't stay away from a good town.

The Calgary Exhibition is offering \$1,500.00 in prize for home made cooking and Mr. Ramsay is of the opinion that the Gleichen ladies can carry off the prize with Robin Hood Flour. Talk it over with him ladies.


June 3—Frank Richardson's auction sale at Cluny.

Sheriff's Sale

Province of Alberta to wit: By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Alberta at the suit of A. R. Jewett, plaintiff, and the Canadian Wheat Growers Co., defendant, do now sell, subject against the goods and chattels of the Canadian Wheat Growers Co., of Brooks, Alta. I have seized and taken into execution the following goods and chattels, namely:

1. Section Number Engine gang, 6 head horses, 2 cows, 3 engine double (disc, 100 lb. barley, 500 lb. corn, 3 sets work harness.
1 set sleigh, 1 dumpcart, 80 steel grasses, 1 stout cleaver, 1 fanning mill, 6 Deering binders, 1 scraper, 1 Revere separator, 1 blacksmith outfit and tools, 1 skunk loader, 2 packers, 1 farm truck, 4 steering wheels, 1 Darning die with tongue truck, 2 harrow carts, 7 sec-harrows, 1 walking plow, 1 Oliver sulky plow, 1 Rowson gang, 1 garden cultivator, 4 seasons with horse, 1 Rowson motor, 1 Rowson rake, 1 Twin City saw machine, 1 Big Four gas engine, a quantity of young pigs about a year of age, which I shall sell as for sale on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, at the Canadian Wheat Growers Co. farm, six miles west of Brooks, Alta., at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

Lotch at noon.
Sheriff's office, Brooks, May 26th, 1916.
A. A. McNEIGH, Deputy Sheriff, Brooks, Alta.



THE CASH STORE

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

We have just finished going carefully over our stock and find many broken lines, some soiled, some dirty and then some—so here goes to clear them out. We are clearing off all the center tables and the bargains will be nicely displayed:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 25c. Ladies Sleeveless Knit Vests, sale price..... | 10c. |
| \$1 to \$1.50 Ladies Corsets (only 28 pair) for..... | 65c. |
| 15c. to 25c. Vestings and Mullins, sale price per yard..... | 5c. |
| 75c. Colored Turkish Bath Towels, per pair..... | 85c. |
| \$1.60 Men's English Galatee shirts, all sizes, each..... | \$1.00 |
| 25c. Men's Wool Working Sox, 2 pair for..... | 35c. |
| 15c. Men's Linen Collars, slightly soiled, each..... | 5c. |
| \$1.60 Black Moire Ladies Underskirts..... | 95c. |
| 40c. Colored Print Ladies Underskirts..... | 50c. |
| Extra Choice Fresh Bananas..... | 25c and 30c. |
| Extra Choice Large Apples, 5 pounds for..... | 25c. |



If you need any printing for the J. W. Jewett returned home, on Stampede week now is the time to Thursday from Rochester must send your order to this office. We proved by his recent operation will be very busy next week.
The Mayo Bros.

For Sale 1000 Head of Stockers

This is a bunch of fine steers and heifers mixed and have just arrived from the east, ranging from one to two years old.

Enquires should be made to
G. F. Taylor, Gleichen.

Frank Hill, Owner

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, J. Baron,
C.C. Kof. Har. S.

DENTIST

C. R. MCINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
geons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practised in all its
branches. Gas Administration

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left rib left rib right rib
499 left rib right rib

Horses branded: Dc right rib

F. A. McHugh & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left rib or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 100 left hip — left
ribs.

T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

Terms enquire at Gleichen Harmon
ore. Office phone 7, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took
effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and
the arrivals at Gleichen are as
follows:

Trn. n. No. 1—west bound—2:49
" 3—west bound—14:30
" 2—east bound—4:07
" 4—east bound—17:34

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE FAUBE OPTICAL CO

700 First St. W., Calgary
Will visit GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

DON'T FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON,
Howard Stukelberg, Secy.
OF WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY.
No. 44, 1st St. Secy.

For Sale Clydesdale Stallions

The king of all draft horses.

I have just arrived from Ontario
with a cartload of choice bred young
stallions. They are all heavy
weights selected personally to fill
demand for heavy sires.

There are no old pligs or ponies
in this shipment

If you are in need of a good stallion
to improve your stock come
and see this lot.

My prices are away
down

Range eight miles north of Crowfoot

JOHN CLARK,

Box 32,
GLEICHEN, - ALTA.

FOR SALE Seed or Eating Potatoes

"Royal New Yorker"

Produced 375 lbs. per Acre last sea-
son on rough land.
Price 75c. Per Bushel Delivered
Apply Early

A. S. HINDSAY,
Post Office Block, Gleichen
Only Six Hundred Bushels Left

HAIL INSURANCE

I represent sev-
eral good com-
panies. Give me
a call

P. J. UMBRITE

Resident Agent
Gleichen, - - Alberta

SEE ME FOR

Reasonable Prices and
First-Class Material

—IN—

Kalsomining
Painting

Paper Hanging

Orders accepted anywhere in town
or country.

W. C. REAZIN

OLUNY, ALBERTA

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Mus added to Checks

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916

Now, who said this would be a dry year? Don't all
speak at once.

By all signs we are certain of a bumper crop on our
valent lots, avenues, streets and lanes of —wheat.

By a majority of 81 Berlin, Ontario, decided to
change its name, and a committee of 99 prominent citizens
will be appointed to decide on a new name. Let us hope
the ninety-and-nine will strike something original and
distinctive; then, perhaps, this town may have another.

Last issue the CALL was in error in announcing a
"diamond" wedding. It should have been a "golden"
wedding. We discovered the mistake ourselves. The
happy young couple did not even mention it—a small
matter of twenty-five years does not worry the bride. Oh!
that all the ladies were so kind to the ever erring printer.

A most important legal decision just given by an
Alberta judge on appeal is of great interest to farmers. By
it the standing of men who lend money on the security of
crop results is assured as ahead of any executions against
the crop by machinery men or others. In other words, the
farmer may borrow necessary money for seedling and other
crop purposes and the lender is assured of first considera-
tion when the crop is gathered and disposed of.

Production and Thrift Campaign

The live stock branch of the Dominion Department
of Agriculture is carrying a very useful and interesting
campaign under the heading of the "Production and Thrift
Campaign" by advertising in nearly all the newspapers in
Canada and the distribution of circulars containing most
valuable information on nearly every industry in Canada,
particularly in regard to all the branches of agriculture.
The information issued deals not only with grain growing
and all crops, but also in respect to horses, cattle, sheep,
swine and poultry. As an instance of the good advice
offered we quote in part a report on horses:

Is the farmer justified in believing that the firm
tone of the horse market and the present high prices for
live stock rest upon a secure foundation? May he look
forward with any confidence to the next year's market?
Should he prepare, as against an advertised shortage
and high prices for all classes of farm animals, by breeding
a larger number of mares or of cows, sheep, hogs and of
poultry? We are confident that the farmer has never been
in a more secure position than the present, as regards the
extension of his breeding operations. To enable him to
form more easily his own conclusions a few facts are sub-
mitted.

Since the outbreak of the war the British Remount
Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses, 8,000
which have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the
Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of
Militia is now buying an additional thousand head. The
British Remount commission has purchased over 700 since
March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contrac-
tors are anxious to obtain supplies and arranging to buy
all that are offering in the east and west. It is understood
that, as a result of the purchases already made, the army
buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in the
United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number
of horses which they require, particularly of the type suit-
able for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

In addition to the purchases for army account, com-
mercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a
very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market
during the past few months. Since the beginning of the
year 6,000 horses reached Winnipeg from the east and
5,917 were shipped from there westward, mostly to Saskat-
chewan. During the first three months of this year 1,805
horses were exported to the United States and a few hun-
dred have since went forward to the same market. This
new movement in the horse market is having its effect
upon prices all over Canada.

Information on other subjects are even more inter-
esting and well worth the most careful attention of all.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,
the king of feeders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1911 having absolutely
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (5%
credit on principal payment at end of first or second year, and no
water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Semi-ready Tailoring



Choose your Cloth pattern and
Suits.

We can make you a Suit to your
exact physique in five days — no
express train schedule at the shop.

Special Order Tailoring we do
— Bespoke Tailoring, like London
in England.

Imported British fabrics,
choice from Worsteads, Bern-
ton, Cheviot, Vici, etc., in
100 new designs in mod-
ern.

50 up to \$20, \$15. Exquisite
tailoring in the highest order.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning.
J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

Your Eyes

can be tested and glasses fitted by
A. Ashdown Marshall, of Calgary,
eight specialist.

Examinations and consultations
free during demonstration. If you
have headaches, pain in or about
eyes, blurring of vision, tired or
strained eyes—now is your oppor-
tunity.

All electrical instruments used,
the same as in the Calgary offices.
All work guaranteed.

Dr. Farguharson's drug store,
Gleichen, Saturday, June 2nd.

T. H. Beach has been instructed
by Frank Richardson to sell his
homes, farm implements, etc., at
Gleichen on Saturday, June 3.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

We'll Plow Your Gardens

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubri-
cating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell every kind of Implement that is used on a farm.
Call and see our Plows before buying.
Wagons any weight, Boxes and Grain Tanks.

Hunter's old stand 5th Avenue, - Gleichen,
Agent for Singer Sewing machines, Sewing machine oil and needles
kept on hand

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta.
20 Years experience. Terms reasonable

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give
you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy,
sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to
choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen PROPRIETOR.

It isn't a matter of buying silks and bric-a-brac. What keeps the Canadian factory going nowadays is the main part of what you buy every day, and the small items multiplied run into a larger total than the big purchases

CANADIAN DOLLARS NEEDED AT HOME

Everybody Can Help—Where the Wholesale Comes In—The General Welfare of Canada

Keeping the Canadian dollar at home is very much a matter of the wholesale dealer who buys in carload lots

No matter what retailers and food retail consumers may decide to do as a national self-interest, capital is the jobber in the man who very often controls the situation. The whole sale dealer has a wide-spread vision. He has customers far and wide; not in one province, but in many, all parts of the country as large as that of the manufacturer. His business has a national scope. To the wholesaler the general welfare of Canada is of more direct importance than it is to the retailer of the individual.

Naturally this country looks to the wholesaler to help along the "Made in Canada" movement, because it is going to be in his best interest to offer the retailer the goods his customers are demanding, and in his position of buying in carload lots he can do a great deal to help or hinder people in carrying out the "Made in Canada" sentiment.

The wholesaler who buys his goods from a foreign country is letting a reservoir leak without pumping into it. Every carload of goods bought outside of Canada means the value of a carload taken away from the purchasing power of the Canadian people, which depends directly on the business done by Canadian factories quite as much as on the proceeds of Canadian farms and mines and fisheries.

We all realize the insanity of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The golden egg in this case is the ability of the Canadian people to buy goods, and the ability of the Canadian manufacturer to supply them, as well if not better, as cheaply if not more cheaply, than any other nation now competing for business.

PATRIOTIC

STAMPEDE

GLEICHEN, JUNE 14th and 15th, 1916



You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

IF YOU intend BUILDING

Business Blocks or Farm Buildings

AND WANT
THE BEST
SUGGESTIONS
PLANS
PRICES and
RESULTS

—THEN SEE THE—
Bennett & White Construction Co.

who are now building the new
store for T. H. BEACH and addition to the RAMSAY Store

We are able to make low prices, not through inferiority in Workmanship or Material, but through SUPERIOR PURCHASING POWER and a crew of First-Class Mechanics.

The Gleichen Furniture Store

Kitchen tables strong and substantial with
drawer \$3.50 and \$3.95 according to size

Drop leaf kitchen table \$3.85

Kitchen chairs 85c.

Dining Room Tables

Extension, round beautifully finished \$13.85

Round, fumed oak, extension \$21.75

All goods are fresh from the
factory and for quality and
low prices cannot be beaten
Terms Cash

Geo. W. Evans, Proprietor

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that Friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

15th Battalion

C Maxwell, killed in action

A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles

L Cpl E Wagstaffs

Reg New

H H Sykes

H G Robinson

Cpl W Binby

P Rogers

P Dunlop

J Wadell

W Jeffries

A Ross

Laird, Cpl W M Nixon

H Shindler

L J Eggleston

A Michie

C A Blencowe

C Wynters

18th Mounted Rifles

Serge Hicks

W L Clark

G Robinson

B Wheeler

31st Battalion

A S Woods

T W Woodland

W J Viger, wounded

P Kingmill

R W Allen

Serge A Wadell

G Wakenfield

50th Battalion

R Bacon

H Roberts

R Dodges

C Edwards

Serge Devine

W Kay

J Gittson

W Whitfield

H Glenn

J Caswell

56th Battalion

A Roberts

L Lee

G Conford

N Clement

W McDuff

L Lewins

W Varnell

E Kyles

J P Collier

61st Battalion

Serge Harry Bouwens

Frank Crockett

A Weaver

A McVillie

A Wheeler

82nd Battalion

Serge-Major John Roberts

Cpl W Cooke

G Howers

G Harvey

M Naylor

E D McLean

J O'Neill

Woodward

G Matland

Leslie Brown

Robt Gooderham

John Glenn

Arthur Robert Jones

Frank Tidford

J O'Keefe

J Bellin

J Camilla

R A Wyndan

N Harris

J Christensen

W Eglese

J Williams

W McLean

B Macneust

John Carverthens

J Money

A Shred

80th Battalion

C Eraser

J Oaker

137th Battalion

E McPhee

Q Outlander

J Warkie

J Lovelaw

J Dohle

R Jeffers

Q Quatman

J P Twisslan

S Carrick

C Mott

W Doyle

G Elder

C Hansen

J C Dillon

Y Scott

W J Ball

G McLeod

H Barnes

G Leadwater

Little

15th Battalion (Kitties)

C O Ryan

W James

W H McKie

McCaig

W Bell

W Peterson

W Muir

H Fegan, 17th Batt Med. Bat.

J Bane, Can. Royal Eng.

H Riches, Ottawa eng. corps

P W Baker, medical corps

T Robinson

P Smart, G. A. S. C.

H Harper, G. A. S. C.

J Kibbitt, reservist

W Hiddell, reservist

Serge-Major Conter

A Barker, Medical Corps

T Gordon

Serge Orr

A K Tennant

P O C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.

T Johnston

W G Potts

J Connolly

D Douglas

G Dady

W Reynolds

E Hastings

F Francis

G H Jones

S Napier

B Jackson

J Anderson

Robert Hiches

Bert Hiches

J Holmes

J W Clark

Capt J T Hughes, Staff

Edwin Martin, French army

J M Cevier, French army

Serge Paul Belletier, Belgium

David Ellis, 2nd Highlanders

Serge G R Fox, Princess Patricia's

wounded

Capt E F Ward, K. R. R. wounded

MARK NODDLE, killed in action

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 25c for one issue and 3 issues for 41c. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

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LOST—Three colts, one grey branded 44g on right thigh, 2 years old. Brown mare 2 years old branded 84g on right thigh, and yearling colt, branded 84 on right thigh. For information leading to recovery a reward of \$10 will be paid. Apply to P. Kingmill, Queenstown.

FOR SALE—Seed or cutting potatoes Early Rose and Early Mayflower for sale, purchased by British agents. G. S. Chase, Cluny, Alta. 10

FOR SALE—Two choice stallions 5 and 6 years old, one Clydesdale and one Percheron. These horses are the right kind to produce the big geldings. My horses will challenge comparison and will give a good account of themselves. Write for particulars and prices. Come and see them 2 1/2 miles west of Gleichen, N.E., 12-22, 25, Jas. M. Walker. 71

STRAY—Dark black gelding white spot on forehead and white foot, weight about 1200 lbs. Branded JC on right front hip and right hind hip. \$10 reward for delivery or information leading to recovery. Glen, Rossland, Quailville. 10

FOR SALE—The south west 1/4 sec. 21, T. 16, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 22 acres, fenced, good house, stable, well, etc. Price \$20 per acre, cash down \$1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of \$1000 due Jan. 1st 1917. Apply to John Gaudin, Minto, P. O. Alta. 411

Agents we must warn advertisers to have their copy for changing their ads. in this office by noon on each Monday. Now that the Queenstown mail departs Thursday morning we are obliged to print at noon on Wednesdays in order to have the CALL in the post office that evening.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS are the medicine for all Female Complaints, such as irregularity of the monthly course, pain or distress before or after the flow, or any other ailment connected with the female system. Sold at Yates Drug Store

PHOSPHORUS FOR MEN increases the strength of the body and improves the quality of the blood. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the male system. Sold at Yates Drug Store

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ENORMOUS CROP FIGURES SHOW SASKATCHEWAN'S PROSPERITY

PRODUCTION INCREASES 600% IN ONE DECADE

Last Year the Province Raised More Cereals Than the Total Production of All Canada in 1900, According to the Latest Government Figures

In 1905 the province of Saskatchewan produced 46,512,136 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—from an area under crop of 1,638,281 acres. Ten years later the same province produced, according to the latest Dominion government figures, the same crops to an extent of 334,336,000 bushels from an area of 10,962,000 acres. In 1915 Saskatchewan raised 104,000,000 bushels of these cereals more than the total production of all Canada in 1900.

During one decade the crop production of Saskatchewan, of these four staples alone, increased over 600 per cent., while the area under crop to these cereals increased something over 500 per cent. And this covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations.

When reference is made to the great fertility of Western Canada it is sometimes not by the argument that as the country becomes older the fertility will greatly decrease, as has been the case in so many other countries. It should be remembered that the soil of Western Canada is not the soil of the east. Prof. Shaw, one of the best known agronomists of the United States, after making an exhaustive study of soil qualities of Western Canada, said:

"One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than 20 acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow 20 successive crops without much diminution in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy an acre in the Canadian West."

But let us not try to prove the point by theories. Here are facts:

In 1905 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan averaged 23.9 bushels per acre. In 1915 it averaged 25.4 bushels per acre.

The oat crop of Saskatchewan in 1905 averaged 42.7 bushels per acre; in 1915, 53.67 bushels per acre.

Barley, 1905, 27.11 bushels per acre; 1915, 36.82 bushels per acre.

Flax, 1905, 15.5 bushels per acre; 1915, 13.90 bushels per acre.

It will be noted that, except for flax, 1915 shows a substantial increase per acre over 1905, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 1905 crop was one of the heaviest ever reaped in Saskatchewan.

It is not intended that the permanent prosperity of Saskatchewan is to be built upon grain raising. The most fertile soil in the world can be exhausted if the process is continued long enough. But, as has already been said, grain raising covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations. Look at the live stock statistics:

In 1906 there were 240,566 horses in Saskatchewan. Now there are 667,443. In the same period the milk cows in the province have increased from 122,618 to 348,540, and other cattle from 360,236 to 575,021. Sheep have increased from 112,290 to 192,014, and swine from 115,916 to 329,246.

In 1907 there were seven cheese factories and creameries in Saskatchewan. They produced 15,000 pounds of cheese worth \$1,950 and 132,803 pounds of butter worth \$36,599. Returns for 1915 have not yet all been recorded, but the 23 creameries which have reported produced 3,821,200 pounds of butter valued at \$1,059,443. They produced ice cream and butter-milk to a value of \$379,153—more than 10 times the total value of their butter production only eight years ago. Moreover, they have established a reputation for Saskatchewan butter on the market. It has resulted in a demand that is practically inexhaustible. In 1915 52 carloads of butter were shipped out of the province, and the industry is just in its infancy.

These figures are sufficient to prove that Saskatchewan's prosperity is a very real fact, and that it is part and parcel of the agricultural development of the province. It is true that Saskatchewan has other industries which have contributed to the general prosperity, but it will be found that they are closely related to agriculture, and the success of the farmer has made their success possible. While at the same time they have contributed to the farmer's prosperity by enlarging his home market or providing his necessities. For instance, the province has an annual lumber cut of approximately 250,000,000 feet. This output affords a valuable local source of supply to the farmer, while at the same time the men and teams engaged in the industry consume his flour, oats, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and hay. The province's fisheries represent an income of \$150,000 a year, and of course it is impossible to record fish taken by farmers from countless lakes and streams for their own use.

Saskatchewan has a yearly production of about \$800,000 worth of minerals, mainly coal, which is largely consumed by settlers in the district in which it is mined. Even manufacturing has made a start in the province, and now distributes wages amounting to over \$2,000,000 yearly and produces finished products valued at over six millions.

Railway development has been closely associated with agricultural development. Steam railway lines in Saskatchewan have increased from 2,081 miles in 1908 to over 5,000 miles at the present time. With railway development have come cities, towns, and villages, supporting a large population every one of whom is directly or indirectly associated with the agricultural interest of the

country, and shares in the general prosperity due to the agricultural development.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Saskatchewan during the last decade, there is every reason to believe that the province is now only on the threshold of its prosperity. The disadvantages of pioneer days, with their lack of transportation, telephone service, good roads, schools, churches, and markets, have been largely swept away. Years of experimentation, both by individuals, corporations, and governments, have added enormously to the agricultural knowledge of the country, and now any settler with an earnest desire to learn can quickly acquire the information necessary to success. Agriculture in Saskatchewan is no longer an experiment. Both in quality and quantity the products of the province are now big factors on the markets, not only of Canada, but of the world. And all this has been accomplished with 11,000,000 acres under crop out of a total of 53,000,000 acres in the province, suitable for agricultural purposes.

Horse Sense

Ability to Manage a Primary Requirement of the Successful Farmer

In Farmers' Bulletin 704 is an interesting section entitled, "Horse Sense," from which we quote as follows:

"Without horse sense there's a poor show for making a real money success of any kind. Without that facility, otherwise called 'business ability,' industry, capital, credit, and even a thorough knowledge of the most approved scientific methods of agriculture, all will be of little avail. To qualify as a business farmer a man must be able to shape his work and change his plans according to changing weather, shifting markets, and up-and-down business conditions. He must be able to decide whether he can best dispose of his crop by fattening, or by selling on the market. In selling live stock or grain, the farmer must know enough of the actual value of his product to know when the local buyers are offering him a fair price."

"It is not enough to grow a good crop, or even to grow a good crop at a low cost. To make the big crop a business success, it must be disposed of as efficiently as it is grown—must be so graded and packed as to meet market standards, and so marketed as to bring the farmer the highest current prices."

In other words, managerial ability is a primary requirement of the successful farmer. As a rule, the farmer of today has a very practical and efficient way of producing the crops. Through his experience, reading, and observation he has acquired a very considerable store of knowledge regarding the best methods of cropping and feeding. Marketing rather than production is his perplexing problem and until that prime requisite, horse sense or business ability, is joined with the results of observation and experience, it will not be solved.

Trade the Sinew of War

Largely on Britain's Financial Help That Allies Must Rely

It is peculiarly necessary for us to put into the maintenance of our trade all the energies that can be spared from the military and naval efforts required for victory. For it is largely on our financial help that our allies must rely. Out of the 1,590 millions which may be our expenditure for the present year, our advances to them represent, indeed, about 420 millions, and next year we may have to find a still larger sum. We are finding, and shall continue to find, the money, and it means that we are trading it in goods while we should eventually be repaid in goods. For this purpose we are taxing ourselves now to the extent of a third of our own war expenditure, and have provided well over the interest and sinking fund on our borrowings. So far therefore, our trade has stood us in good stead. And there is no reason to doubt our ability to meet either the financial or the commercial strain in the coming year, or later with equal success, under good guidance and management, and with a financial and commercial policy which meets the new conditions.—London Times.

British Soldiers Love the Water

At a meeting of the members of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers in England, Lieutenant R. R. Hebblewhite, in an address on "Sanitary Work at the Front with the Expeditionary Force," said in no previous war had the sanitary organization been on such a colossal scale, or with a sanitary section attached to each unit.

In France the canals were great places for bathing, and it was no uncommon sight to see hundreds of soldiers in the water at one time. It was also common to see notices stating that a particular stretch of water belonged to a certain unit, and elaborate diving boards attached to the sides or rafts tied to the banks, and even goalposts and nets for water polo.

One scarcely ever saw a civilian in the water, but there were usually a considerable number on the banks, looking on with amazement and an expression which almost said, "The mad English."

Ravages of War

Whole Towns in France Will Have to be Rebuilt

War's havoc in these days of excessively long range artillery is terrible.

Every German gunner makes it a point of honor and duty to shell every building within range. He probably has orders so to do.

What such wanton destruction means to the countryside may be imagined.

An inter-ministerial committee has been formed by the French government with a view to providing ways and means for the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged buildings and plants. The committee, which consist of representatives of the ministries of the interior, commerce and industry, agriculture, labor, finance, war, colonies, and fine arts, is already considering a general scheme drawn up by M. Revaux, deputy of the Meuse.

After the battle of the Marne urgent measures were taken to help the inhabitants of the departments of the Marne, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Vosges to resume their economic life. These measures were, however, of a temporary character, and could not pretend to repair the havoc of war.

In the Marne, for instance, 312 villages had been built by last November by the department authorities, 250 by authorized societies, and 98 by the military engineers at a cost of £28 each. The total outlay up to that date was £26,000.

The problem which will have to be faced shortly is of a far more formidable character. Whole villages and even towns will have to be rebuilt, and when the hour of victory has struck all the refugees will be eager to return home and begin life anew.

Obviously, it will be impossible to begin building everywhere at once. There will be a scarcity of materials, of skilled labor, of beasts of draught, and the available labor and materials will be attracted towards the big yards, and the inhabitants of the country districts will be the sufferers.

M. Revaux recognizes that it will be impossible to reconstruct the destroyed buildings as they were before the war. He takes the view that only a portion of the available labor and materials will be attracted towards the big yards, and the inhabitants of the country districts will be the sufferers.

He proposes (1) that a certain number of models be prepared, adapted to the needs of the various trades and professions for which they will be required; and (2) that departmental workshops be established for the construction of these types, the state supplying merely the funds. These workshops will have a co-operative character, and will be managed by men of the trade.

Fear Is Rare at Front

Ordinarily Casualties Are Not Numerous in the Trenches

If I were asked to tell the most extraordinary fact about life out here I should say it is the absence or fewness of more emotions of any kind and the rarity of fear.

And it is true that when the western front is not active, when, in fact, it is as this winter has seen it, life here is not very fearful, and is such that the ordinary man with the average amount of nervousness may live without serious injury to body or nervous system.

Whether or not one can indict, on these facts, the colonel of the novel who said that the man who would sell his left leg for a horse would sell his right leg for a horse, is doubtful; but for the colonel thought no doubt of heavy shell fire in the open when men fell in heaps, whereas we have the protection of the trenches so good that except in heavy bombardments casualties are not numerous.

I remember when we left England the physically bravest among us said, "I shall be blue with funk in the first time we are shelled, and probably the first week or two in the trenches," and I recall the first time we came out of the trenches we confided to each other that it wasn't half so awful as we had expected, and one said, quite honestly, too, "I think men who are frightened of it exist only in penny novelettes."—London Mail.

Patriotism

A Brave Soldier Whose Patriotism Was Not For Parade

None of the many stories that come to mind out of this war appeals to me more than that of Capt. Francis Grenfell. He won the Victoria Cross for saving some guns at Mons.

We were walking one day on ground overlooking the valley of the Thames, and he stretched his hand out toward the sweep of green fields and the hedges and woodland cut by the silver thread of the river, and said:

"That is what we are fighting for. Think of what England has done for me! I ought to do all I can for her."

He was recovering from a wound at the time, and he remarked that probably he would "get it" when he returned to the front, and he said: "We went into the library of the house where he was staying, and he showed me a diary that he had written on the retreat from Mons and through the fighting on the Aisne and again at Ypres. However tired, every night he had set down a few lines of the day's happenings, and more than once occurred the passage: 'I am glad to do this for England,' or simply, 'For England.'"

There was something eloquent in the pages of that little book. The man was fine because of the absolute submission of self to an object—his country. He was finer because this was written secretly in his diary. His patriotism was not for parade. It was in his blood. Real preparedness includes such patriotism. It cannot exist with a hyphen in it.—Frederick Palmer, in Collier's Weekly.

Farm Colony For Returned Soldiers

C.P.R. Making Big Preparations to Place Returned Soldiers on Farms

In speaking of employment for the returned soldier after the war, President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R., said:

"We have been giving this question the most careful consideration, and have just decided on a comprehensive plan of colonization which will be the largest of its kind in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as such will have done some colonization in the world. The details of the colonization plan are being worked out just now, and when I tell you that it involves the preparation of perhaps as many as a thousand farms in Western Canada for occupation in the spring of next year you must realize the size of our undertaking. Our duty, however, demands that this great problem be met with the energy that it deserves. One of the most serious problems facing Canada today is the matter of handling the hundreds of returned soldiers after the war. Their military service will have unsettled and unfitted many of them for a return to ordinary clerical and sedentary life, and something very has to be done to enable them to obtain outside employment. The problem is further complicated by the fact that without doubt a very large number of men who will be mustered out from the British army will want to emigrate to overseas dominions, and provision must be made to properly take care of them and colonize them in suitable employment."

"The problem is one of such magnitude that it must be faced and solved by the British government, but the provincial governments and the large Canadian corporations must also do their part. Realizing that the crisis must be met and desiring to take its share of the burden of trying to solve this problem and assist the men who have fought the battles of the empire, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish in Western Canada colonies which, for the moment, we are calling 'Returned Veterans' Colonies, where men who wish to go in for farming can obtain improved terms and which in time will enable them to become land owners and create homes for themselves and their families. These colonies will be given distinctive names, probably with military associations, and will contain a sufficient number of families in each to insure social, school and church facilities, and in each case will include a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction may be available for the colonists."

"Our experience in connection with the ready-made farm has been invaluable, and will enable us to avoid mistakes which are inevitable to new undertakings. The burden which we propose to carry will be no light one, as human nature is such that there are always fault-finders—always square pegs which will not fit into round holes. We have had such cases in connection with our ready-made farms, but on the whole the colonies established under the ready-made farm scheme have been highly successful; for instance, Sedgewick, which has a group of settlers in the west of Canada may well be proud. But we are prepared to face all the troubles, all the petty annoyances which occur in connection with this still greater scheme, realizing that it is our duty towards the empire to which we are proud to belong."

A New Hay Sorghum

Sudan Grass Meeting With Great Favor Among American Farmers

A recent addition to our crop plants is sure to prove of great value to the South. Sudan grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909, and no other importation ever sprung into favor so quickly. It is now recognized as the coming hay grass of Texas, and when better known it will be almost as popular there. In the immediate past the region, however, it, like the other sorghums, is affected by the red-spot disease, which farmers usually call rust. At the present time the price of Sudan grass seed prohibits it from being generally used as a hay grass, but as soon as the quantity of available seed is great it should become a recognized part of every farmer's crop in the northern two-thirds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and in virtually all of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

It should be sown broadcast or drilled, and the ground has become warm in the spring the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in the eastern states and 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in the more western states. It can be cut with a mower and cured like any other hay crop. It should be cut three cuttings can be secured, and yield of 3 to 4 tons per acre may be expected. The hay is very palatable and at least as high in feeding value as that of Johnson grass. It is an annual and never becomes a weed in fields where it has been grown.—From Special Bulletin, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Beer, Glorious Beer"

Are poor people to go without sugar in their tea; poor children to be grudgingly given their bread; the health-giving supplies of foreign fruit to be cut off; cheap school-books to be doubled in price; cheap reprints of literature to cease; other necessary articles, such as furniture, to be restricted in supply and consequently raised in price; and all the time the beer, glorious beer, to be lifted an untrodden head over the storm, confident that whatever else the nation curtails, it at least and the profits of its trade will be sacrosanct? It is a curious position; and certainly makes one inclined to ask who really are our rulers in this country which professes that it rules itself.—London Chronicle.

The Farm Help Question

Pay Liberal Wages and Provide Home Comforts

Mr. Wm. D. Platt, in a very interesting letter to the Breckers' Gazette, takes up the help question for the farmer and tells how he thinks it can be solved. He says:

"Before laying my pen down I must make one remark that applies to this North American continent. We require more farmers, more farm help, more girls suitable for farmers' wives, and more domestic help. If the farmers of this continent will do as Great Britain has done, provide married men with homes on farms, assist them to live cheaply by giving them milk, potatoes, beef, pork, and eggs at reasonable prices, they will produce families from which will come boys who know how to farm and girls who can help the boys make a success. We shall then develop efficient, contented help. We cannot run a farm to its full capacity without improved live stock. We cannot run a farm without sufficient and efficient help more than we can run a factory successfully that requires skilled help by attempting to place children at the machine. There is nothing for a young man of today that offers a greater inducement than agriculture, coupled with improved live stock."

Let us suggest in this connection that it will pay well for the farmer to give good men liberal wages and good, comfortable home conditions.

Then, besides, men should get rid of the notion of drifting around from place to place. When they strike a good man they should stay by him as long as possible.

The Brown Mouse

Dealing With Improved Methods of Teaching in Rural Schools

The above caption is the title of a novel, written by Herbert Quick which attempts to awaken the rural communities to the antiquated courses of study in the rural schools and to point the way to the kind of schools that should be provided for the boys and girls in the country. The book also sets forth the difficulties met when a teacher or anyone else attempts to change the courses of study in our country schools. The presentation of the country school problem in the form of a story gives to this subject a different interpretation and we trust it will arouse sufficient interest in those regarding the destinies of the country schools to lead them to provide more suitable courses of study.

We have long realized that the country schools are not, on the whole, serving their districts with the greatest efficiency. The courses offered by many of these institutions are obsolete and should be revised to meet the requirements of the present century. There is no good reason why so many of the country schools should be as much as an oyster upon the subject of agriculture. So far as they are concerned, might think there is no such occupation as farming. We would not belittle the fundamentals in our educational system, but these would not be impaired in the least by incorporating in the courses of the country schools a few subjects pertaining to agriculture. If done in the right way, the agricultural subjects would add materially in teaching the fundamentals, as every boy and girl in the country has a knowledge of the things of the farm which can be readily used for illustrations and examples.

Mr. Quick points out the injustice done the boys and girls of the rural schools by not having their courses of study altered to suit their needs. We share in this opinion and hope the time is not far distant when those who are in direct charge of the country schools will see their duty and then have the courage to do it.

We Need Science

Scientific Industrial Organization Is Needed by Britain

Lack of adequate scientific equipment, coupled with lack of enterprising and adaptability, have been the sole causes in the past of the failure—where it has failed—of British commerce and British industry in the struggle with foreign rivals. No instructed person will say that the fault has lain entirely with the British manufacturer, and the British government can and ought to do much more than has been done in the past to maintain and push British industries. The banks can do much. The universities can do much. And all of them working in conjunction on a considered and carefully thought out plan can do infinitely more than any of them alone. One of the main objects of the war will have been missed if it is not realized that the commercial triumph of Germany has been due first and foremost, not to her traffic, not to her cheap labor, but to her scientific industrial organization. It can only be defeated in the long run by an organization equally complete and scientific.—London Daily News.

The Recruiting Problem

It would be suicidal folly to sacrifice essential military necessities to industrial claims which will not bear very strict examination. It is no less a folly to sacrifice essential industrial interests to military claims which have no other bases than a confused idea that every man with "two legs and two arms" can be made use of in some form or another in the army. So, in doubt, he can; but if it can be shown that he can be made of far more use outside it, the army, even for its own sake, is quite mistaken in accepting him. The combatants on one side and on the other are apparently determined to ignore it in practice. The fact remains that neither of the two elements in the recruiting problem can be ignored, and that it is only in a carefully balanced harmony of the two that any hope is to be found.—London Daily News.

BRITAIN MUST SECURE CONTROL OF AIR AS WELL AS THE SEAS

POTENTIALITY OF AIRCRAFT HAS TAUGHT LESSON

The History of the War Shows That Great Britain Must Create a Second Navy to Rule the Winds as the First One Does the Waves

State of Life in Berlin

Palace Windows Are Broken During Furious Rioting

A lady who has resided in Berlin all her life has just reached Manchester. Interviewed by a representative of the Daily News, she stated that the people in this country cannot have the slightest conception of the life of the people in the German capital.

"Only a fortnight ago," she said, "I saw the Kaiser. He is quite a different man from what he was. He looks just an old broken-down man. His cheeks are fallen, he is deathly pale, and his hair is quite grey. Although the fiction that he is suffering only from severe cold is carefully kept up, it is generally known that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer in the throat. He now lives at Potsdam when not at one or the other fronts—or, rather, reported to be there. The reason for his avoidance of Berlin will be quite obvious when I explain that the mobs have broken almost every window in the Palace there."

There were sinister rumors as to what happened to the crowd guilty of this enormity—of people being shot down indiscriminately—but she had been unable to test their accuracy, as now even regular German residents were not allowed free course in the streets.

"Rioting is now," she continued, "of daily occurrence, the people especially resenting the fact that they are not allowed now to purchase more than a quarter of a pound of butter or fat at once."

"The Kaiser is now never cheerful. When he passes through Berlin in a closed motor, preceded and followed by other motors filled with soldiers and officials armed to the teeth."

"So far as business is concerned, Berlin is a dead city. Almost all the wholesale houses are permanently closed. The others are only open two days per week, and must get a permit before they sell any goods, and the officials see that nothing is allowed to go out likely to be of service to them. The price of everything has gone up terribly," she continued.

One of the most significant changes she had noticed was in relation to the munition works, which formerly ran day and night, but now only worked irregularly. Employees questioned as to the cause of this were unanimous that there was a shortage of material.

"This," she remarked, "is beginning to tell on the people, who are becoming more and more depressed as time passes. In Berlin the people openly clamor for peace. I have heard the cry frequently in the city, 'For God's sake give us peace at any cost.' People allowed to enter Berlin from other districts say the same thing is observable elsewhere."

Reports of rioting in England are circulated from time to time. Such were the reports during the days of her sojourn in this country, she was amazed. She expected to find the towns in ruins and the people either starved or enslaved.

"The great mass of the people now," added the lady, "despair of beating England, and the soldiers who are sent back wounded tell the most harrowing stories of shortage of munitions and food."

The Economy of Good Roads

New Life and Energy Put Into Community Through Good Roads

In a certain community the people were certain that they could not afford good roads. Through mistaken ideas of economy they dragged through the mud more than half the year. The effect of the bad road was disastrous. Young people of spirit and enterprise left the community, going to cities or to other states to make their homes. Social life was well-nigh impossible because farm homes were linked to the outside world by hideous paths of clinging mucky clay. The roads so affected those who lived by them and travelled them that the whole community took on a tinge of sadness and depression. Then there came a man who had lived in a region of good roads, a man of faith and enthusiasm. He began with the drag to smooth out the roads. As it got better he dragged it again. He kept at it enthusiastically until in his light buggy he could go swiftly and easily to the village for the mail. Men were incredulous; they said, "Wait until we really have bad roads." They waited: the man dragged again; his road kept hard and dry, like a racetrack. Then others believed. Dragging began in earnest in that township. A little calculation revealed that a dollar's worth of horse energy spent in dragging teams that must drag loaded wagons over those roads. The whole region inhaled new hope. This year a stone road will bisect the township in one direction and elsewhere dragging is being religiously done. Thus has new life and energy been put into a whole community.

An Optimist

The whole British empire has rallied to the fight against the "deceitful thing we call Prussianism." The allies are united by bonds that will never be severed (ill victory is won, and the sword will never be sheathed until the dragon is slain. That is all that is to be said, and in spite of successes on the western front, so small that the young for nothing, all the signs point to a great draw-fight awaiting Germany, sooner, perhaps, than is generally expected.—London Chronicle.

Great Britain's absolute supremacy

of the seas is beyond question; and the superiority of the allies in men, money and munitions is not to be challenged. Lord Northcliffe declares that in his six visits to the front he has always been struck by the splendid health, excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. He was also impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, covering miles and miles of ground and by the quantities of munitions deposited everywhere. In only one department has the German any pretension to superiority. The Prince of the Power of the Air, which is another name for His Satanic Majesty, is getting too much of his own way in what the Kaiser would probably now call "the element." While the wounds inflicted by the German aircraft so far have been by comparison with the damage done generally in the war, more pin-pricks, they suggest an infinite capacity for mischief when weather conditions are favorable, and unless more vigorous action is taken to challenge their aerial supremacy. The British government and people are not blind to the situation we know and much is being done to beat the Hun upon his own ground, if we may so call the circumambient air. But we have to "get a move on" and possibly the pin-pricks which are intensely irritating to the British body and soul, may tend to accelerate our movement. The Teutons are not having it all their own way in the clouds by any means. Italian aeroplanes killed eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks at Lallbach on February 15th and that makes up for the killing of many English civilians, men, women and children, by German Zeppelins.

The history of the war shows the potentiality of aircraft in warfare and the lesson is that for Great Britain the control of the air is as important as the control of the sea. It means nothing less than the creation of a second British navy to rule the winds as the first one does the waves. Great Britain cannot afford to be, and dare not be, inferior to any other country in aerial power. Our thanks really are due to the Kaiser for giving us a valuable lesson and rubbing it well in. We must not regard the cost of aerial squadrons as simply one of the burdens of the present war. It is rather a permanent investment and one that will involve permanent expenditure for construction and maintenance. In the present stage of aerial navigation aircraft of all kinds will tend to become obsolete in even less time than do the battleships. The Zeppelin and aeroplane may be as good the day it is put into the service as the day it was built, just as many a fine warship has had to be put on the retired list simply because something better has been devised. It is just the same with all kinds of industrial plants. Machines are thrown out, not because they have lost anything of their original efficiency, but they cannot compete with machines of later invention and improved type.

For Great Britain the best and most up-to-date of aerial war-craft will always be just good enough and none too good. The discarded machines may find new spheres of usefulness in the paths of peace. It will be a pity, strange if the immense possibilities in the way of aerial navigation demonstrated by the war do not result in a great utilization of dirigibles and aeroplanes for commercial purposes. They are not likely to compete seriously with the railways and steamships for the heavy freight traffic, but special fields of usefulness can certainly be found for them.—Henry Dalrymple, in Montreal Star.

No Halfway House

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German warmakers. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would lead them to hopeless despair and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger with their present leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

Speeding It On

The munetry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

"One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly. 'Yes, my man?' said the instructor, encouragingly."

"Plat, sir," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it roikht that the harder Ol pull the trigger—the farder the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take? Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

RAMSAY'S STORE OPENING Saturday, June 10th.

So enthusiastic are we over our new annex just completed that we are going to celebrate the event in good style on Saturday, June 10.

Giving Goods Away

Not often we do this but we are going to try our hand on Saturday. Here is an interesting stunt which should be freely taken hold of.

We have asked Dr. Farquharson, Mayor of Gleichen, to name certain amounts unknown to us between the figures we have given, and the party purchasing the nearest amount to the Mayor's secret figures and paying cash for same will receive gifts.

The first gift will be a 98-penny sack of Robin Hood Flour to the person purchasing the amount nearest the figures the Mayor names between \$20.00 and \$30.00. Bills will be given with each cash purchase. The other gifts will be as follows:

Between \$10 and \$15, \$2.00 worth of Groceries Free. Between \$5 and \$10, \$1.00 worth of Groceries Free.

Special Ladies Prize

The amount here is somewhere between \$4 and \$5. The lady purchasing nearest this amount in Dry Goods and paying cash for same receives a Case of No. 1 SUNKIST ORANGES FREE.

This is a chance for the ladies to get in a beautiful prize with a very small investment of Dry Goods. We have made this amount small so every lady can have a chance. Many candidates makes the contest interesting. If more than one person the same amount the prize will be divided.

School Boys and Girls Prize Essays

The boy and girl going to school in Gleichen or any adjacent district who writes the best essay on "Reasons why Ramsay's Store is the Best Place to Deal", will receive the following gifts.

The Boy—One of our best Spring Suits.
The Girl—Pair Shoes, Hosiery, Summer Hat and Gloves.
Prizes to be in by June 25th by mail or delivered to our office, with name signed on separate piece of paper. Judges: Messrs. B. S. Gray and P. Maclean. The prize essays will be published in the Call.
No less than 250 words. Here is a chance for rivalry between school districts. Boys and girls get busy. Ramsay's store has a splendid reputation and hundreds of boys and girls can honestly try this competition.

Follow the crowd on Saturday and get in line for Prizes.

"The Busy Store"

J. A. RAMSAY



Take a little comfort as you go—especially if you can combine it with profit. The man who owns a Ford has provided beautiful enjoyment for his entire family and equipped himself with an economical servant as well.

The Ford "Tourabout" is \$2195, the Coupelet \$2295; the Sedan \$2850; the Town Car \$2950. All prices are cash Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Cars on sale at

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.



The Major's correspondent

At the Major's ranch
Where I learned to drive
In the sunny month of June,
One-step two-step any god darn
thing in the book
To some fifty rag-time tune

Get
Your
Stumpede
Signs
Early
From
Stumpf
and
Davidson, Sign Artists.

GRAND AND SPECTACULAR STAMPEDE

Two Days—Wed. and Thurs.
June 22 and 23, 1916

EMPIRESS, Alberta

Most elaborate two days
COWBOY and Ranch sports
that have ever been attempted
in Southern Alberta.

Provision being made for GOOD ACCOMMODATION
Two Days Crowded To The Full of Sport and Excitement

Opera House Gleichen One night Only Monday, June 5th

F. Stuart-White Presents the "Versatiles"
in their latest musical melange
"SONG REVUE"

The cast includes
Miss Zara Clinton, Mr. Billy
Oswald and all the favorites
of the 'Florodora' Company
Special summer prices 75c. and 50c. Sea's
on sale at Brosseau's

STUMPF & DAVIDSON Town Decorators

Have just completed decorat-
ing the home of John Wilson
with their new line of Flat
Wall Finish.

Good on Wood or Plaster

FENCE POSTS

From pickets to poles, a brand new stock of 15 to 18 in. 7 ft. green cut cedar poles at Rock Bottom Prices.

Also have a new stock Brick Lime and Cement
Ask to see our SCREEN DOORS

Everything in building material always on hand. What you cannot see ask for and we will gladly get it for you.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FAREBROW, Local Manager

The Grand Worthy Matron, Mrs. Col. Armstrong, of Calgary, the quiet, Prince during the past week's order of the Eastern Star paid an have been 46. Humeay, of the official visit to the local lodge last night and a pleasant one for the instructive evening was spent by the of the spuds in this district are now cleaned up.

Every Thursday—K. of P.
Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star, Chapter No 18, O. E. S.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

You read about Ramsay's gift?

July 14—Queensdown Farmers picnic.

All trails lead to Namaka next Saturday.

June 24—Prohibition auction sale of Gleichen Hotel furnishings.

Stampede week the Call will be issued two days—June 15th.

Frank Hill is offering 1000 head of young stock for sale in this issue.

By the way when did you pay up your subscription to this great weekly.

Mr. Land Mrs. Ernest Scott are happy over the arrival of a son on May 24th.

All changes in law, for Stampede must reach this office on Saturday, June 10th.

Owing to several cases of diphtheria being reported the trustees ordered the school closed Tuesday. However, it is said all danger has passed.

Let us hope the Queensdown farmers picnic will be held at the "usual spot" on the Bow River. It is a fine place to meet and the townspeople can be present.

Pie A. H. Goodwin, of the 175th Battalion, relieving Station Agent McDonald for a few days this week during the latter's attendance at Masonic Grand Lodge at Banff.

Mr. J. A. Ramsay received a wire on Wednesday informing him of the sudden death of his brother Mr. R. H. Ramsay of Charlotte-town, P. E. I.

A story is going about that at a certain cafe, not a thousand miles distant, four "should-be-enlisted" boys, made some very disparaging remarks concerning a company's officers, when they were suddenly confronted by a Gleichen boy and asked if that was all the remarks to stand up. "Bill" one, two, three, four and the first coming back—five. A beautiful "movie" was lost on men, tables, chairs, edibles, etc. The "should-be-enlisted" ones are now busy explaining to their friends how it all happened.

Prohibition Sale—Having purchased the furnished contents of the Gleichen Hotel, consisting of beds and bedding, dressers, stands, toilet sets, carpets, rugs, linoleum, tables, chairs, stoves, ranges and kitchen utensils, I will offer the same at public auction on Saturday, June 24th. For terms and full particulars see posters and watch this paper. A. R. Tulpash, auctioneer.

F. Stuart-White's all-star Versatiles, who presented the "Girl From Nowhere" and "Florodora" here this season will again make their appearance on the local stage on Monday evening, June 5th. On this visit they will present their newest, musical bill, "The Song Revue" Zara Clinton, Billy Oswald, Donald Gray, John V. Barst, Lemmard, and all "Florodora" favorites will be seen in the cast.

BAILIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a order given by The Master in Chancery to Imperial Oil Co. and to me directed against the goods and chattels of the Canadian Wheat Growers Co. of Brooks, Alta., named in the said order I have seized the following goods, to-wit:

4 exceedingly fine broad stoves, with pipe at foot or above fireplace, several small boxes from good stock. Which I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 7th of June, 1916, at the Canadian Wheat Growers Co. Farm, six miles east of Brooks, Alta. at the house of W. C. A. M. in. Lunch at noon. Dated Banff, Alberta, this 1st day of June, 1916. A. A. MacGREGOR, Deputy Sheriff, Banff.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SH. EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN ALIRD, General Manager
W. V. JONES, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

WE DRESS MEN RIGHT



It takes knowing how to dress men right. We know how and where to get the nifty turning goods. We know who makes stylish clothing that will fit and wear. Come in and let us dress you once from head to heels. Than your whole outfit will be harmonious. When we dress you once we want to cloth you again—and we will, too.

Hicks Trading Co.

Crown Lumber Coy.

One car split cedar posts
18 inches to 21 inches. These are the largest split post on the market. We sell at the same price as the small ones.

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

We keep Our Store Clean.



YOUR DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU THAT MOST DISEASES COME FROM GERMS ON IMPURE FOOD PUT INTO YOUR STOMACH. WE KEEP THE FLIES OUT OF OUR STORE. WE KEEP OUR BUTTER AWAY FROM CABBAGE AND ONIONS SO IT WON'T ABSORB THEIR FLAVORS. WHAT YOU BUY IN OUR CLEAN GROCERY STORE IS PURE, FRESH AND HEALTHFUL. AND THE PRICE IS LOW FOR THE QUALITY. WE SELL SPECIALS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVERY WEEK.

FRED W. JONES